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COL. HENRY A SUICIDE.

WITNESS ACCUSED OF FORGERY CUTS HIS THROAT.

ADMITTED HAVING WRITTEN LETTER ON WHICH CAPTAIN DREYFUS WAS CONVICTED—CASE MAY BE REOPENED.

Paris, Aug. 31.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, who was arrested yesterday by order of the Minister of War and confined in the fortress at Mont Valerien, committed suicide to-night by cutting his throat with a razor which he had concealed in his valise.

The fact of the suicide became known at Mont Valerien about 9 o'clock this evening. It is supposed that Colonel Henry killed himself a few hours earlier.

When the officials entered his cell Henry was found lying in a pool of blood, dead, with a razor in his throat.

Shortly before midnight Mme. Henry, who had been informed, went to the fortress and was admitted, the officials granting her permission to pass the night beside the body.

The arrest of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, on the discovery that he was the author of an important letter which figured in the Dreyfus case, was one of the most sensational developments in the whole of this extraordinary case. Colonel Henry had been throughout the fighting champion of the army against Colonel Picquart, with whom he fought a duel. This new development alters the aspect of both the Dreyfus and the Zola cases, and practically nullifies the evidence of Generals Pelloux and Boisdeffre and the declarations of the Minister of War, M. Cavaignac, in the Chamber of Deputies.

Many persons believe that the real turning-point in the Dreyfus case has been reached, and that the arrest and suicide of Colonel Henry will lead to a revision of the trial of the prisoner of Devil's Island.

RESEARCH OF DREYFUS CASE.

It appears that so soon as M. Cavaignac assumed the office of Minister of War he charged the official bureau to make a thorough research of the Dreyfus case, and it was this inquiry which resulted in the discovery of documents lately read in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Cavaignac, showing that proof of the guilt of Dreyfus was forged.

When Colonel Henry was summoned to the residence of the Minister for War, he found assembled there Colonel Pailly du Clam, Count Esterhazy, General de Boisdeffre, General Rozet, and M. Cavaignac. The Minister for War had the suspected letter in his desk. He took it up and said to Henry:

"You did not mention the name of the agent who furnished the letter. My attention has been called to the fact that on the docket there is no name."

Colonel Henry beat his forehead, and then said he had no memory for names and had forgotten the name in the case, but he would know the man if he saw him.

"It is a pity you have forgotten," said M. Cavaignac, drily. "We think the letter a forgery, and that you have been duped by a clever forger."

Henry declared his belief in its authenticity, but in a very faint voice.

"Come," said the Minister, "no agent ever gave it to you. You wrote it in pencil to disguise your handwriting the better. You are the forger."

The Colonel's speech grew thick, but he denied the charge. Then it was repeated, and he gave fresh explanations. But his tongue began to cleave to the roof of his mouth, and it was feared that he would have an apoplectic fit.

"On your honor as a soldier," said M. Cavaignac, more gently, "did you or did you not write that letter?"

"Since you appeal to my soldierly honor, it was I who wrote it," he replied.

It is affirmed, however, that this discovery has not changed M. Cavaignac's belief in the culpability of Dreyfus.

Colonel Henry confessed to having committed forgery, "owing to the absolute necessity for finding proofs against Dreyfus," and it is understood that the document in question is the letter which has hitherto been alleged to have been written by the German Military Attaché to the Italian Military Attaché in October, 1896.

Finally, it is said that when the interpellation in the Dreyfus case was coming up in the Chamber of Deputies this letter was secretly communicated to the court-martial, and was the chief evidence upon which Dreyfus was convicted.

Colonel Henry's confession threatens to rekindle the Dreyfus agitation more heatedly than ever, and seems likely to shake public confidence in the army. Even the "Liberté," a strong anti-Dreyfus organ, says:

"It must cause the deepest pain to all honorable men that officers of such standing show such a lack of moral sense."

REVISION OF TRIAL UNAVOIDABLE.

It is reported that at to-day's Cabinet meeting the Ministers admitted that a revision of the Dreyfus trial was absolutely unavoidable, and a public announcement that the Ministry has decided to initiate such a revision is expected soon.

The "Temps" this afternoon asserts that the disclosures made to the Ministers to-day have decided the Minister of War to place Major Count Esterhazy on the retired list.

When Count Esterhazy was informed of the arrest of Colonel Henry and of his admission, he exclaimed:

"This is too terrifying!"

It is now evident that Henry forged the letter affecting Dreyfus with the express object of paralyzing Colonel Picquart's efforts to expose Major Count Esterhazy, and to get a revision of the Dreyfus case. The letter was written in bad French, a fact which first led it to be regarded as spurious.

It is said that if the Cabinet decides upon

revision of the Dreyfus case M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, will resign.

The scene of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry's avowal was most painful. When he saw it was almost useless to deny further his tongue grew too thick for his mouth, and he was unable to speak. It was feared that he would have an apoplectic stroke.

After his arrest he was permitted to visit his wife while on the way to the fortress at Mont Valerien. She thought he really had a fit. He addressed her as "My poor wife," adding, "I am under arrest." The officer accompanying him was under orders not to lose sight of him for a moment, and, therefore, he could not see his wife alone. All three proceeded to his bedroom to get the necessary clothing. Henry then clasped his wife in his arms and exclaimed: "My conscience is pure and free from every stain."

This exclamation is much commented upon, as going to show that he may possibly have forged the letter under orders from his superiors.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry was a peasant's son. He was born on Pouzy in Maine, in 1848, and enlisted in a foot regiment, as his brother's substitute, in 1862. He had a good military record for bravery and inexorable discipline. He was a prisoner of war in 1870, and was wounded in the Algerian campaign. He retained much of the rough-and-ready manners of a non-commissioned officer. He was lacking in education, spoke no foreign language, and owed his promotion primarily to his reputation for blunt straightforwardness.

CABINET AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The Cabinet has held two stormy sittings, under the presidency of M. Faure. It finally rose between 6 and 7 o'clock, having apparently failed to arrive at a decision on the question of revising the Dreyfus sentence, for the customary official note was not issued.

It is possible, however, looking to the excited state of public feeling, that the Government deems it advisable to proceed cautiously and to conceal its decisions for the present.

M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is said to have been violently attacked by his colleagues for having been ignorant of the intention of Emperor Nicholas to issue his disarmament proclamation; but in face of the revival of the Dreyfus affair the disarmament proposal has taken quite a secondary place.

It is alleged that several Ministers, including M. Brisson, the Premier; M. Maréchal, Minister of Commerce, and M. Trouillot, Minister of the Colonies, demanded a revision and the immediate suppression of several staff officers.

M. Cavaignac, however, remained firm, opposing this course on the ground that Lieutenant-Colonel Henry's forgery had not altered the case as affecting Dreyfus's guilt.

The only result thus far, therefore, is that Esterhazy is cashiered and will retire on a small pension. Even after leaving the council the Ministers continued to argue heatedly.

M. Faure has deferred his intended return to Havre. It would be impossible to describe the sensation that has thrilled Paris, and it is not unlikely that at the next meeting of the Chamber of Deputies the Government will be defeated.

GENERAL DE BOISDEFRE RESIGNS.

Paris, Aug. 31.—General Le Mouton de Boisdeffre, Chief of the General Staff of the French Army, has tendered his resignation to the Government.

General de Boisdeffre, in his letter of resignation, explains that he resigns owing to his misplaced confidence in Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, which led him to present as genuine what was forged evidence.

M. Cavaignac, the Minister of War, in reply, asked General de Boisdeffre to remain in "the justice rendered in the matter." General de Boisdeffre thanked M. Cavaignac for proofs of his esteem, but resisted in his resignation.

He will be replaced, therefore, by General Renouard, Director of the Military College.

FINED FOR CRYING "VIVE ZOLA."

Nancy, France, Aug. 31.—A court-martial here has just sentenced a private soldier to three months' imprisonment and 500 francs fine for shouting "Vive Zola."

STORY OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE FRENCH ARMY OFFICER—ZOLA'S TRIAL—COLONEL HENRY'S TESTIMONY.

Albert Dreyfus, an Alsatian Jew and a captain in the 11th Regiment of Artillery of the French Army, detailed for service at the Information Bureau of the Ministry of War, was arrested October 15, 1894, on the charge of having sold military secrets to a foreign power. The following letter was said to have been found at the German Embassy by a French detective, in what was said to be the handwriting of Dreyfus:

"Having no news from you I do not know what to do. I send you in the mean time the condition of the forts. I also hand you the principal instructions as to firing. If you desire the rest I shall have them copied. The document is precious. The instructions have been given only to officers of the general staff. I leave for the manoeuvres."

For some time prior to the arrest of Dreyfus on the charge of being the author of this letter, M. Drumont, Editor of the "Liberté," had been carrying on a violent and scurrilous attack through his journal. He raved about the Jews in general, declared Dreyfus guilty and asserted that there was danger that he would be acquitted through the potent influence of the cosmopolitan syndicate which exploits France.

Public opinion in Paris became much influenced, and under these circumstances Dreyfus was brought to trial before a military court, found guilty and condemned to be degraded from his military rank and imprisoned for life in a penal settlement on Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana. The sentence was executed with great harshness. According to report, Dreyfus is now living in a hut, surrounded by an iron cage, on the island. He is allowed to read and to receive only such letters as have been transcribed by one of his guards.

CONTINUED TO ASSERT HIS INNOCENCE.

He denied, and has never ceased to deny, his guilt. The letters he wrote to his counsel after the trial and after his sentence were most pathetic assertions of his innocence and of the hope that ultimate justice will be done him. His family continued to deny his guilt, and have used every influence to get his case reopened.

The trial of Dreyfus was conducted by court-martial and with closed doors. Some parts of the indictment were not communicated to the accused and his lawyer. The secrecy of the trial, his own protestations of innocence, the anti-Jewish feeling and the course of the Government in the affair aroused a strong suspicion that Dreyfus, being a Jew, had been used as a scapegoat for some one, and had been unjustly convicted. Many eminent literary men of France, and even M. Schœrner-Kœster, a Vice-President of the Senate, none of them Jews, brought up in both Chambers, and the Ministry was supported in their affirmation that there was no "Dreyfus case." General Billot, then Minister of War, declared:

"On my soul and conscience as a soldier, and as head of the Army, I consider Dreyfus guilty."

But that did not dispose of the matter. The Ministry

of War published the indictment of Dreyfus, from which it appeared that he was convicted mainly on the strength of a bordereau, an unsigned memorandum, which indicated that its author had sold military secrets to a foreign government. It also appeared that, on the trial, of the five experts in handwriting whose services had been called to prove the handwriting of this memorandum, on comparing it with that of Dreyfus only three had testified that Dreyfus had written it.

TESTIMONY OF EXPERTS.

Of the three testifying against him, M. Bertillon was considered the most competent to judge on such matters; he maintained that Dreyfus had intentionally disguised his handwriting. Of the two



CAPTAIN ALBERT DREYFUS.

who testified in favor of Dreyfus, M. Gobert, of the Bank of France, was unable to trace any identity between the writing of the memorandum and that of Dreyfus.

The authorship was still further made doubtful by the charge of Matthew Esterhazy, a brother of the captain, who said that Major Esterhazy was the one really guilty. Esterhazy was arrested, his lodgings and papers ransacked and two letters were found in which he expressed a wish that the Germans would conquer France. He was tried, as Dreyfus had been, before a military court and held closed doors. So far as can be judged by the meagre accounts made public, the evidence that Esterhazy wrote the memorandum was quite as strong as that which had already convicted Dreyfus of that act.

Esterhazy was not only acquitted, but also publicly congratulated and complimented by the President of the court.

It was then that Emile Zola stepped in the fray by an open letter addressed to the President of the Republic. In this letter, entitled "J'accuse," and published in M. Clemenceau's newspaper, "L'Aurore," Zola charged that the officers of the court-martial acquitted Esterhazy upon the order, "par ordre," of their chiefs in the Ministry of War, who were anxious to show that French mili-



EMILE ZOLA.

tary justice could not possibly make an error. Zola was then indicted himself, together with the business manager of the newspaper, as authors of the paper "L'Aurore," as guilty of libel against French officers.

THEIR APPEAL REJECTED.

The two were sentenced to imprisonment and fine by the Assize Court at Versailles. They appealed from the judgment under the plea that the Court was incompetent. But their appeal was rejected, and they were sent again before the same Versailles Court, which sentenced them to the same penalty as in the previous trial. The defendants allowed themselves to go for a brief time, and did not present their defence because the Court refused to allow them to bring all the proofs they had in their favor.

For the part that Zola took in writing the charges against the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 3,000 francs and spend a year in prison. M. Perrenx, the publisher of "L'Aurore," was convicted on the same charge.

It was in the Zola trial that Colonel Henry first figured in the case. He had been connected with the War Department when Dreyfus was convicted. At the trial of Zola Colonel Henry asserted that he had seen in Colonel Picquart's office the document in which the words "C'est possible de Dreyfus" occurred. He fixed the date as about the end of October, and that the document was in a portfolio on the table. It implied that Colonel Picquart knew of the contents of the dossier, but this Colonel Picquart denied. Colonel Henry maintained that Colonel Picquart had seen this portfolio, and the incident ended in Colonel Henry calling Colonel Picquart a liar.

Colonel Picquart turned sharply round to the President, who remarked, "Vous n'êtes pas d'accord, vous tous?"

Eventually M. Clemenceau was allowed to point out that Colonel Henry had told the jury that three days after he had seen the document in the office of Colonel Picquart he had informed General Gossé.

Colonel Henry finally lost patience, and, after asking the jury to listen attentively to him, gave the entire history, according to him, of the secret document, which he said was kept in his private chest from the day when Colonel Picquart confided it to him, and was never once taken out, except when Colonel Picquart asked for it in his absence, and it was given him by Gobelin, the keeper of the archives. He concluded by stating that it was given back to General Gossé three or four days before Colonel Picquart left the War Office.

As a result of the proceedings in the Zola trial Colonel Picquart and Colonel Henry fought a duel.

CHINESE TROOPS DEFEATED.

GOVERNMENT FORCES LOSE THREE THOUSAND MEN IN BATTLES WITH KWANG-SI REBELS.

London, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Wednesday, says:

"The Chinese Government troops, it is reported, have been defeated in two pitched battles during the last ten days by the Kwang-Si rebels, losing three thousand men. The rebels are said to number ninety thousand, and the provincial forces are powerless against them."

"A Governor of high rank has been ordered to lead his troops in person, and to suppress the rebellion within a month, under penalty of severe punishment."

"An Imperial edict, just issued, strongly censures the Governor of Kwang-Si Province for deceiving the Emperor in July last, by reporting that the rebellion had been suppressed."

REMOVING HAVANA'S MINES.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The French Ambassador, acting for the Spanish Government, has informed the State Department that orders have been issued to the Spanish authorities at Havana to remove the mines and other obstructions to navigation in that harbor as rapidly as possible.

3:30 SUNDAY EXCURSION TO MAUCH CHUNG, PA. via Central R. R. of New Jersey. On Sunday, Sept. 6, Leave New York, foot of Lib. city st., 7:30 a. m., South Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, 8:25 a. m.—Adv.

SAVANNAH STORM-SWEPT.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE TO BUILDINGS AND TO SHIPPING.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT HALF A MILLION DOLLARS—NO LIVES REPORTED LOST—TYBEE ISLAND SOLDIERS SAFE.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 31.—While there was no loss of life from last night's storm, which swept Savannah, the damage to property will foot up close to \$500,000.

The storm began early Tuesday night, and raged with increasing violence until 8 o'clock this morning. It was at its height between 4 and 5 o'clock, when the wind reached a velocity of eighty miles an hour. When daylight came the streets were impassable from wreckage.

Probably one hundred buildings were wholly or partially destroyed, and as many more were otherwise damaged. Half of the roof was torn from the Savannah Theatre, and the auditorium of that building was transformed into a lake. The First Baptist Church is among the most heavily damaged buildings. The entire western half of the roof was lifted from the walls and carried into the street below. The handsome organ was filled with water, and the rich trebling organ was ruined.

St. John's Episcopal Church, the First and Independent Presbyterian churches and the Lutheran Church of the Ascension were also damaged.

In the business part of the city dozens of stores were unroofed, windows were blown in and the interiors flooded. There was no telegraph communication until late this evening.

Streetcar travel is suspended, and to-night the city is in darkness.

In the harbor and at the quarantine station, at Tybee, the damage to shipping is heavy. The British bark, Bremer, from Danam, was blown on a jetty during the night and is heavily damaged.

The Italian bark Maria Raffa broke from her anchorage and drifted into a marsh, where she is lying. The Norwegian bark Nœv broke from her anchorage at quarantine and went ashore on Daufuskie Island at the mouth of the Savannah River. Her crew of twelve men was rescued by the tug McCauley. She is a total wreck.

Between fifteen and twenty launches in the river, and at the Savannah Yacht Club anchorage, at Thunderbolt, and as many more small sloops and schooners doing a coasting trade with the islands, were sunk or lost. The steamers Alpha and Doretta dragged their anchors and went ashore and are heavily damaged.

The steamer Eulalia broke her moorings at Wilmington Island, about ten miles from Savannah, and sank. Mrs. J. E. Lucas, wife of the owner, was on board and was rescued with difficulty by the captain and a deck hand. She was taken to the top of the wheelhouse, thrown ashore and was caught as she struck the water and carried safely to land.

The revenue steamer Tybee, in command of George Maher, went to the assistance of the stranded vessels in the harbor before daylight, and rendered valuable aid in saving life and property. The cutter Beutwell was in Wilmington River, and is safely anchored.

At Tybee Island the hotels and cottages were badly damaged. The North Carolina troops passed a terrible night there, but were all brought in safely.

Trains have been run with difficulty to-day, as the railroads have suffered severely from washouts.

Crops have been seriously damaged. It is impossible to give an exact estimate of the losses at present. The storm covered a comparatively small territory. It extended into the interior not more than thirty miles, and hardly that distance north and south. It is believed to have been severe at sea, and fears are felt for vessels off the coast.

Charleston reports a terrific downpour of rain, but no damage. The storm, which came up the coast, evidently took to the water just before it reached Charleston, and, after traveling about one hundred miles, again came to land and started northward. About fifteen vessels put in there in the afternoon, and tonight several more ran in, reporting a terrific blow outside. Luckily, not one boat left the port during the day except those engaged in local traffic.

MAY BE FIGHTING IN SOUDAN.

London, Sept. 1.—There has been a sudden interruption of news from the Sudan.

It is supposed that a battle is in progress between the Anglo-Egyptian forces, under General Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Sirdar, and the Derwishes, under the Khalifa, north of Omdurman, the Khalifa's capital.

LABOR RIOT AT GALVESTON.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SIX INJURED AT THE MALLORY LINE DOCKS.

Galveston, Aug. 31.—A riot occurred on the Mallory docks this afternoon in which one man was killed and six injured. The Mallory Line has been paying 30 and 40 cents an hour for day and night work respectively. Recently the colored longshoremen organized a labor union. When the steamer Colquhoun arrived yesterday the Mallory people were informed that they must employ union laborers and pay 50 and 60 cents an hour for day and night work. The present Mallory wages are the same as have been paid for years, and more than the company pays at some other places. The increase was refused.

Yesterday fifteen hundred colored men congregated at the wharf, and by moral suasion kept the regular Mallory longshoremen from going to work. To-day the company set an extra crew to work unloading the ship, and brought some colored laborers from Houston. The bloodshed occurred when an effort was made to put the Houston men to work. Mayor Fly warned the crowd to keep back, and when an advance was made on the Houston negroes Mayor Fly fired five shots into the crowd, wounding two of the negroes who were advancing.

A little later the rioters made another advance. They were warned back. Then Mayor Fly gave the order to fire. The crowd was going wild from each side for a minute, some of the negroes having revolvers. After the fusillade the crowd scattered. The Fire Department was called out to take in the protection of the wharf property. An armed posse of citizens was organized. The Houston men were put to work, and the Mallory boat is now discharging.

TEXT OF THE CZAR'S NOTE COMING.

Washington, Aug. 31.—United States Ambassador Hitchcock, at St. Petersburg, has cabled to the State Department that he has received from the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Muraviev, a copy of the Czar to all of the representatives in St. Petersburg of foreign governments proposing a joint conference to consider the question of general disarmament. The full text of the note was not cabled by Mr. Hitchcock, but will be by mail. Its character is such as would require something more than a mere acknowledgment of receipt, and as the proposition is the acceptance of which would involve a radical change in the foreign policy of the United States it is to receive most earnest attention and consideration at the hands of the President and Mr. Hay when the latter assumes office.

Shafter's Victorious Army, Camp Wikoff, Montauk, round trip \$3.00. See excursion column.—Adv.

ALASKA'S BOUNDARY LINES.

COMMISSIONERS AT QUEBEC SAID TO HAVE REACHED AN AGREEMENT.

QUESTION MAY BE DETERMINED BY AN OUTSIDE COMMISSION—ARGUMENT AGAINST CHANGE IN LUMBER TARIFF.

Quebec, Aug. 31.—Important work has been done by the Conference Commissioners to-day, and the remaining two days before the recess will probably be fully as important. Although not officially announced, it is known that the discussion to-day has been upon the question of the boundary lines of Alaska. It is said that an agreement has been reached by the joint Commission, and that the settlement of the question will be left to an outside commission, to be composed of foreign arbitrators, or to a commission of four, composed of one from the United States, one from Great Britain, one from Canada, and one from one of the foreign Powers. The settlement of the boundaries is now merely a matter of interpretation of the old treaty of 1825. Surveys have been made by both the United States and Canada, and each nation now fully understands the contention of the other.

To-morrow probably much of the time of the American Commissioners will be taken up by the arguments of the lumbermen from the United States. The lumber interests are represented by Smith S. Randall, of Augusta, Me.; S. T. McKnight, of Minneapolis, and Charles W. Goodacre, of Buffalo. They arrived in Quebec to-day, and say they will present some strong arguments to the Commission to-morrow against any change in the present tariff on Canadian lumber. One of them stated to-night that the lumber industry in the United States directly and indirectly gives employment to more people in the United States than there are in the entire Dominion of Canada. Over five millions of people, he asserts, are, in one way or another, employed in the lumber industry in the United States.

The argument is that the tariff affecting so important an industry as the lumber trade should be governed by an act of Congress, and not by a treaty. An act of Congress, they say, may be repealed, while a treaty must stand, no matter how great an injury it might work to the interests of the United States. They say that the lumber trade is the leading industry of twelve States of the Union, and that Canada has nothing of equal importance to give to the United States.

The lumbermen believe that Canada will offer to lower or to remove the duty on American cotton goods in exchange for the lowering or the removal of the \$2 a thousand feet duty on Canadian lumber. This, they say, would be a bad bargain for the United States, as millions would be injured by the free entry of Canadian lumber into the United States market, while comparatively few would be benefited by the free entry of American cotton goods into the markets of Canada.

E. G. Preston and Herbert Hall, of Boston, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Silvester Cunningham and Sylvanus Smith, of Gloucester, representing the American fisheries, arrived here this evening. They will be heard to-morrow.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

FOUR CASES REPORTED AT ORWOOD—THEIR ORIGIN UNDISCOVERED.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 31.—The State Board of Health is unable to locate the origin of the four cases of yellow fever reported yesterday at Orwood, a small village in Lafayette County. The place was not infected in the epidemic of last year, and the Board finds it impossible to discover an origin from any outside source.

Dr. Gray, a local physician, died at Taylor's Station four days ago, and the doctors who attended him say that he showed symptoms of black vomit. Orwood and Taylor's Station are both highly quarantined, and members of the State Board are hurrying to the scene.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 31.—A Birmingham, Ala., dispatch to "The Banner" says:

"Officials of the Postal Telegraph Company at this point have received a message from their office at Holly Springs, Miss., giving the information that four cases of yellow fever have been declared at Taylor's Station, forty miles south of Holly Springs. Taylor is a couple of hundred miles from the coast."

Washington, Aug. 31.—Sergeant-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, is in telegraphic correspondence with the secretary of the Mississippi State Board of Health regarding the reported cases of yellow fever at Orwood in that State. As yet the cases are reported by the latter official as simply suspicious, and are not traceable to any source. They will be carefully watched, and every effort made to prevent the spread of the disease should it develop into genuine yellow fever. The three cases reported as being at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, General Wyman says were those which had been brought there at different times on transports from Safford's army, and are not fresh cases.

SITUATION IN PHILIPPINES.

NEW SHIPPING REGULATIONS CAUSE BRISK TRADE—MARAUDING IN SUBURBS OF MANILA.

London, Sept. 1.—The Manila correspondent of "The Times," telegraphing Wednesday, says:

"Pursuant to the decision of the Washington Cabinet regarding trade with Spanish ports in the Philippines General Otis, who is now Acting Governor of Manila, communicated on the subject with the Spanish General, Rios, now Acting Governor-General of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines, who replied to-day from Iloilo, agreeing to permit coastwise vessels to enter ports in the archipelago under Spanish or American flags.

"Arrangements have been made to facilitate bona-fide transfers of vessels to individuals legally entitled under the consular regulations to carry the American colors. A brisk trade is already starting under these satisfactory conditions.

"There has been considerable marauding of late in the suburbs of Manila. Five cases of abduction are already reported.

"The English flour mill in the immediate vicinity of the palace at Malacanang were attacked by a band of robbers last evening, but the prompt action of the California regiment prevented serious mischief."

FEELING AGAINST AGUINALDO.

Manila, Aug. 31.—According to Spanish advices, there is a strong feeling in the provinces against Aguinaldo because the insurgents' anticipations have not been realized. They are said to have exhausted their funds and the supplies obtained from the monasteries, and to be unable to obtain any relief from the insurgent 1 der.

It is added that Aguinaldo is afraid to make his contemplated visit to Bulacan, owing to the fact that he is unable to comply with the insurgents' demands.

CHINESE EXCLUDED FROM MANILA.

London, Sept. 1.—The Hong Kong correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says United States Consul Wildman has learned from General Greene that Chinese are not allowed to land at Manila.

There was a photographer that lived in a stew. He had so many children he didn't know what to do. Rockwood, Broadway and Fortieth-st.—Adv.

THE NEWS AT MONTAUK.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVE ON TWO TRANSPORTS.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS TO GUARD AGAINST TYPHOID—POOR CONDITION OF TROOP SHIP ALLEGHENY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Every precaution is to be taken to prevent the outbreak of a typhoid fever epidemic at Camp Wikoff. Major Ira C. Brown, surgeon and executive officer of the general hospital, set a force of men at work this morning, and they have put in the day filling the small swamps and marshes that lie adjacent to the hospital.

The force will be increased to-morrow, and special details will be made that the work may proceed as rapidly as possible, for the work must be done promptly if it is to be efficacious. In addition to this Major Brown is going to have the battalion of the 24 Volunteer Regiment of Engineers so change the drainage and divert the watercourses that they will be directed through localities unoccupied by the troops, and he also intends to have the grounds thoroughly sprinkled with powerful disinfectants.

Major Brown has further called the attention of regimental commanders to the necessity of keeping their camps thoroughly policed, and in perfect sanitary condition, and has ordered that the water shall be boiled before it is used. About the general hospital he himself is enforcing the strictest sort of policing, and men are constantly going about cleaning up the grounds. With all these precautionary measures, it is thought there can be no possibility of such an epidemic as Surgeon Senn has predicted.

TO FILTER THE WATER SUPPLIED.

General Wheeler, when spoken to to-day regarding Surgeon Senn's theory, said he thought the surgeon had rather overdrawn the situation. However, a contract for an \$8,000 filtering plant was awarded to-day, and all the water from the wells will be filtered before being used. The awarding of this contract